

by demonstrating the indisposition of the opposition Senators to make appropriations for the defence of the nation.

Having disposed of these points, and shown the Senate, as Mr. B. believed, to be the responsible party for the loss of the three millions, and of the fortification bill, he would proceed, to notice some matters which had grown up in the course of the debate, and which went to charge the administration, and its friends in Congress, with gross neglect, and great dereliction of duty, in asking for appropriations for the defence of the country, or applying them beneficially after they were granted.

The stress of the charge was, that the President, occupied with pursuing the Bank of the United States, had neglected the country—that every appropriation asked for by the administration for national defence, had been granted—that there was little to show for the appropriations actually made—and that the opponents of the administration were the true originators of the defensive measures adopted. Mr. B. believed that four Senators at least, had made these charges, one from Ohio (Mr. Ewing); one from New Jersey (Mr. Southard); another from Kentucky (Mr. Crittenden); and the fourth from Delaware (Mr. Clayton). Not content with making these charges, the Senators had exulted in their truth, had proclaimed them unanswerable, and had called for answers with a confidence and pertinacity which seemed to announce the perfect reliance of absolute knowledge, but which he would show to be the blind reliance of absolute ignorance. He would take up the charges in their order, one after the other, and dispatch each in its turn with that logic of facts which economises phrases and dispenses with declamation. The first fact that he would have recourse to, would be the first report of the first Secretary of War, at the first session of the first Congress that sat in the first year of President Jackson's administration. It was from Mr. Eaton, and would be found in the extract which he should read. The extract.

"A reference to the report of the chief of the Ordnance will show the particular details of operation in that branch of the service; it merits attention. It has been frequently observed, that the best way to avoid war is to be prepared for it. In this point of view it is desirable that the appropriations to be made for clothing our fortifications should correspond with the probable periods of their completion. It would indeed be a mortifying insult if, after the labor and cost which has been encountered for their completion, it should rest in the power of an enemy, at the onset of war, to seize or destroy them, because the means had not been placed in readiness for their defence. From the report it will be seen that, at the present annual rate of appropriation, to wit, \$100,000, sixteen or twenty years will have passed, before a proper supply of arms, for those fortifications now in progress, can be obtained for their defence. If, in the slow and gradual preparation for a necessary and adequate armament, at present pursued, 16 or 20 years should be found requisite, and war within that period took place, a consequence would be that some of our forts, built up at great expense, would be destroyed, because incapable of self defence; or be retained and armed by the enemy, and used against ourselves." (Nov. 1829.)

The second fact that I show will be a memorandum, in answer to a note of my own, from the Colonel of Ordnance, Col. Bomford, stating that the additional sum of \$150,000 was asked for the armament of fortifications for the year 1830; which added to the standing appropriation of \$100,000, would have made \$250,000 for that year, and which was not granted by Congress.

The third fact which he would show, was a memorandum from the same officer, made at his (Mr. B's) request, and headed, "Memorandum of items of the estimates of the Secretary at War, which were rejected from the bills of appropriation from 1829 to 1835 inclusive," which showed a list of twelve items, one of them an additional appropriation of \$100,000 for arming forts, and which would have been asked for annually, if granted; the twelve items amounting to \$902,000.

The fourth fact that he would show would be a memorandum from the engineer Department, showing that, from the year 1830 to 1835 inclusive, the sum of \$4,911,479 94 cts. had been asked for fortifications, six of them new ones, and that the sum of \$3,357,515 44 cents only had been granted by Congress, making a deficiency of \$1,553,964 50 cts.

The fifth fact he should offer was a memorandum from the Navy Department, headed "A statement of estimates submitted by the Secretary of the Navy, from the commencement of the present administration to the close of the last session of Congress, which have not been acted on, or for which no appropriations have been made," and which contains four items, one of them for deepening the bar at Pensacola harbor for \$106,600, and contained in the Secretary of the Navy's report, (Mr. Woodbury) in November, 1833, and another from the present Secretary, Mr. Dickerson, for \$200,000, for steam batteries, to be expended during 1834; the whole near \$500,000.

The sixth fact that Mr. B. would mention, was the bill of Gen Smith, of Md. for one million, and which was indefinitely postponed by the Senate.

The seventh fact that he would mention was, that he himself (Mr. Benton) had moved the resolution at the last session, under which the Senate's Committee on Military Affairs had inquired into the expediency of increasing the military defences. He made his motion to that

effect, on the 29th day of January, and the committee, upon communications with the Secretary at War, Gov. Cass reported near a million of dollars; viz: \$75,000 for Ft. Mifflin, \$150,000 for Ft. Delaware, \$100,000 additional for armament of fortifications, and \$500,000 for repairs, increase and arming forts. It was under this very resolution, submitted by himself under which the committee acted, when they made these important recommendations, and the unfortunate fate of which is so well known to the Senate, the first three items having been lost in the fortification bill after being agreed to by both Houses; the fourth large item being rejected by the Senate, under the circumstances which have been so fully stated both by himself and by the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Clayton).

Here, Mr. B. would pause, and ask gentlemen if they were satisfied. So far from neglecting the defences of the country, in persecuting that innocent bank which, though cut down, has grown up like Jonah's gourd, in one night far higher than ever it was before; instead of this neglect, four or five millions are counted up in a few minutes of sums applied for by the administration, or its friends, and not granted. The amounts would have been greater, if repeated refusals had not checked applications; but it is enough; enough to vindicate the administration, enough to show gentlemen their profound error, and enough to show the truth of Mr. Eaton's remark in 1829, that unless we accelerate the arming of forts, we might be building them to be blown up by the enemy, or to be occupied by them and turned against ourselves.

Another attack upon the administration is upon the mismanagement or waste of the moneys voted for the public defence, and for which, it is said, no adequate returns are forthcoming. It is said, that \$40,000,000 have been voted since the last war, for the increase of the naval and coast defences, and it is triumphantly demanded, what is to be shown for all this money? I will answer, and tell what is to be shown for it. In the naval arm, there are twelve ships of the line, either built or building; there are frigates of the first class, either built or building; and there are twenty-one sloops and schooners, either built or building; then there are a number of old vessels repaired, with dock and navy yards constructed, ship timber prepared, and munitions collected. But, only a few of these ships are ready for sea! Granted; and for what reason? Because the appropriations required to fit them out, and especially of the three millions of the last session, have been refused. Next, as to the coast defences. We have eighteen new forts built, many old ones repaired, and some munitions of war collected. But, gentlemen say, these forts are not defensible. They have no guns, no carriages, no shot, no shells. Granted again, not to the letter, but granted. And why are the forts not defensible? Because the recommendation of Mr. Secretary Eaton in 1829, had not been followed; because the repeated applications for accelerated armaments had not been listened to; because the \$500,000 asked for by the Military Committee, had been rejected—the three million lost,—and the whole fortification bill lost, which contained items to the amount of eight or nine hundred thousand dollars.

Another attack upon the Administration is, as to the condition of the navy, its paucity, the small number of ships in commission, and their dispersed situation. This attack comes from the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. Southard), and certainly comes with authority from him. He has been six years Secretary of the Navy, and four years chairman of the Committee of Naval Affairs in the Senate, and certainly should know better than any other member of the Senate, the actual condition of the arm of defence which he has had so long in his own care. If found to be in a very miserable condition, he will certainly come in for a share of the kind of merit which attaches to that condition. But it may be best for the French not to rely too implicitly upon the helpless, impotent, miserable picture which he has drawn. We have fifty ships of war, old and new, either built or building. Our naval arm is many times stronger than it was when it encountered the thousand ships of war of Great Britain, and augmented itself with captures from her noble flag. The Macedonian and Java are still in our hands to do service, if necessary, upon the French. More than that, we have French names upon our list, *La Guerriere* and *La Cyane*, and which we took from those who took them from the French. It was a saying in England, that France builds ships for the British; that saying may be transplanted to America, if war falls out between America and France. Those who can take the prize from the conqueror, with more ease could take it from the loser.

And now, after defending the administration from the attacks of the opposition, Mr. B. would be glad to know what they have done for their country? What has the Senate done? It is very ready to arraign and condemn others, and surely can have no objection to a little arraignment itself. The opposition have the majority here, and all the committees strongly organized; some of them four to one, in their favor, and could carry any measure, for the public good, which they pleased. Now what has this majority done? What has it been about? Has it passed the appropriations for defence which have been asked by the heads of departments? The memorandums which I have read answer that question. Has it passed the sums recommended by its own military committee? The fate of the \$360,000 answers that. Has it passed the sums which had passed the House of Representatives? The history of the three millions will reply to that. Has it originated any thing itself? Then, what has the Senate done? The barren condition of the defences will answer that. What has it been about? What are the fruits of the four years' majority which the opposition have held here? The fruits are nothing; and the works, if I should

give the answer which the whole country gives, would be comprised in four words: PRESIDENT MAKING, and PRESIDENT UNMAKING. That, and that alone, has been the work of the opposition.

Mr. B. said he had followed the lead of a former chairman of the Naval Committee of the Senate, in attempting to establish the rank of Admiral in the Navy. He spoke of one of South Carolina's most distinguished sons—CICIL HARNEY—and he should be glad now to follow the lead of another naval chairman in the same attempt. The honors of the rank were due to the brave old officers who had carried our naval renown to the highest pitch of glory; it was an incentive, to be placed before the eyes of the younger officers, to fire their emulation, and to reward their exploits.

The resolution, which I have had the honor to submit, continued Mr. B., proposes a very intelligible, and, I flatter myself a patriotic object. It is antagonistical to all the plans presented here, for the distribution of the surplus revenues. It is not altered, in my view of it, by the amendment of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Grundy). The qualification of the amount to be applied is a qualification in words, not in effect. It will take all the surplus to accomplish the object. Fortifications alone will require twenty-eight millions for construction, and two or three millions for armament. Gentlemen deceive themselves about this surplus. They all speak of thirty millions, when the amount reported by the Secretary of the Treasury is only ten millions and a half, and that before the Florida war and the New York fire. These two events will abstract some millions. The surplus will be barely sufficient for the necessary appropriations this year, and cannot be counted on for many years. We should not forget our own history. When Mr. Jefferson retired from office, he taxed the ingenuity of Congress to devise means of applying the surplus; in a few years the Treasury was empty. In 1816, the revenue was thirty-six millions, and the surplus eleven millions; in 1820 the navy appropriations had to be diminished one-half, and retrocessments made at all points, to avoid borrowing money for current expenses. So of this surplus; it will go soon, and nobody can tell where. Let us fix it, then, while in our power. Let us consecrate it to a sacred object.

Some gentlemen say they will lay taxes if necessary to defend the country; that sir, is precisely what I wish to avoid. I wish to apply the surplus in the Treasury for that object, and to avoid the odious resort to taxes, which will not be necessary if we act right now. This is my object, and by moving an express resolution here, it has been my intention to carry the question to the People, and let every citizen decide for himself, whether he will defend his country, or leave it at the mercy of the enemy? Whether we shall put it in a state of defence while we can, or defer it till we cannot? Whether we will use the money in hand, or divide that money, and then raise more by taxes, to defend our coast? This is my object. Peace or war makes no difference with me. England with an exalted magnanimity, worthy of the high place which she holds among the liberal powers, has offered her mediation; President Jackson accepts it, and the prospect of peace brightens. But all that is nothing to delay our defences. If I held the bond of fate for peace, I should still say prepare for war.

THE BANK.

Penrose, one of the most violent enemies of the institution six months ago, who denounced it at the Lewistown convention as a monopoly most dangerous to liberty—capable of corrupting the moral and alarming the timid—has made a formal eulogy as a prologue to the delivery of the Senate's vote for its recharter, against the known sense, the loud remonstrance, of the constituent body. It appears from the National Gazette, that the result was settled long before the Globe supposed there was danger of the passage of the bill. It tells us, plainly, that what we considered but a charter in embryo—a bill conceived and proposed to the legislature—was, in fact, a matured and finished business.

Walsh says:

"The Globe talks very seriously of crushing the scheme in embryo." Now it would appear rather late to attempt to crush any thing in embryo when it is completely matured; and the crushing work ought certainly to have been begun a little earlier. Two precious weeks have been suffered to elapse during which the monster has fairly escaped from his embryism."

It is clear then, from this confession, that on the delivery of the bill from the House, the Bank was born. It has been conceived in darkness and iniquity, and brought forth in sin, we doubt not; but that it was completely matured, according to the Bank Gazette's confession, when it first saw the light among the Representatives, was what we did not expect.

Milton Cotton Factory Company.—We are informed that since our last publication about four thousand dollars worth of additional stock has been taken in this Company. Upwards of twenty nine thousand dollars is now subscribed, and the requisite quantity will doubtless be subscribed for at or before the meeting of the Stockholders, which takes place on to-morrow.

Speculator, 16th inst.

ELIZABETH CITY, FEB. 13.

Small Pox.—We are glad to have it in our power to state that there has not been a new case of this disease in our town for the last ten days; and we think it has now so far subsided that persons from the country may visit us with perfect safety.

Times.

Large Ox.—The Taunton, Mass. Gazette gives an account of an ox, raised by Mr. Nathan Slade of Somerset, which is estimated to weigh 3,300 lbs. He is to be driven to Boston.

CONGRES.

In the House, Saturday, Feb. 13, on motion of Mr. S. Williams of Kentucky, it was Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency and propriety of passing a law distributing the surplus revenue, now in the Treasury, and the surplus revenue that may hereafter be in the Treasury, among the several States, according to the federal population of each State, for the purpose of internal improvements and education.

On motion of Mr. McKay, Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing an arsenal in North Carolina.

On motion of Mr. Hanes, Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a public armory on the waters of Green river, in the State of Kentucky; and that said committee be instructed to report on or before the first of March next.

On motion of Mr. Gillett, Resolved, That a select Committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for coining gold coins of the denominations of one, two, three, and four dollars; and also whether any addition to the number of branch mints is required by the interests of the country, and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt within the District.

On motion of Mr. Connor, Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from South Point, in Lincoln county, N. C. to Fallsville; thence to Wm. Ont's, passing Bushy Creek, Hamilton's store, Alfred Webb's, to Rutherford.

On motion of Mr. Williams, of N. C., Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a mail route from the Little Yadkin Post Office in Stokes county, North Carolina, by William Wolf's, Reece's and Johnson's, to Rockford in Surry county.

On motion of Mr. A. H. Sheppard, Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Bethania, Stokes county, North Carolina, by Vienna and Shore's Ferry, to Dowlstown, in Surry county; from Greensboro, Guilford county, N. C. by Thompson's store, to Mooresville, in Orange county; and also, from Milton, Caswell county, by Sergeantville, and Blackwell's store, to Rawlingsburg, in Rockingham county, North Carolina.

On motion of Mr. W. B. Sheppard, Resolved, That the papers now on file relating to Roanoke Inlet be referred to the Committee on Commerce, and that said committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of a resurvey of said inlet.

GLOBE, FOR THE MINT.

In Senate, Feb. 13, the Chair Communicated a report from the Secretary of Treasury, made in compliance with a resolution of the Senate inquiring whether the supply of gold at the Mint of the U. States is sufficient. The report states that the supply is not sufficient, and recommends the passage of an act authorizing the purchase of gold bullion and foreign gold coins for the purpose.

In Senate, Feb. 16, Mr. Clayton, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which the subject had been referred, by a resolution of the Senate, reported a joint resolution, fixing the succeeding terms of the meeting and adjournment of Congress, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

[The resolution provides that the annual meetings of Congress shall hereafter be on first Mondays of November in each year, and that the adjournment of each session shall be on the second Mondays of May.]

In Senate, Feb. 18, Mr. Benton's resolution for appropriating the surplus revenue to national defence, was taken up as the special order.

Mr. Robbins addressed the Senate in a speech of some length in opposition to the resolution, and after he had concluded.

Mr. Calhoun moved to lay the whole subject on the table. The change, he said, in the state of our relations with France rendered the resolutions unnecessary, and the appropriations for national defence would more appropriately be made in the general appropriation bills.

Mr. Benton said, as this motion was to put a final conclusion to the debate, he would ask for the yeas and nays, which were accordingly ordered, and the question was taken and decided in the negative—yeas 15, nays 23, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs Black, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing of Ohio, Goldsborough, Kent, Knight, Leigh, Moore, Nauadum, Porter, Swift, and Tyler—15.

NAYS.—Messrs Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Clayton, Ewing, of Ill., Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, King of Ala., King of Ga., Linn, McKean, Morris, Niles, Prentiss, Robbins, Ruggles, Tallmadge, Tomlinson, Wall, Webster, White, and Wright—23.

The question was then taken on Mr. Grundy's amendment to strike out the word "surplus," so as to leave the contemplated appropriation to be made out of the revenue generally, and the question was decided in the affirmative, yeas 23 nays 17.

The amendment of Mr. Preston, to strike out the whole resolution after the word "resolved," and insert "that such appropriations as are necessary, shall be made to carry on the system of general defence for the protection of the country," was next considered and rejected.

Mr. Ewing of Ohio, offered an amendment, to come in as an additional section, but withdrew it at the suggestion of Mr. Preston.

Mr. Calhoun then offered an amendment, to come in as an additional section, but subsequently withdrew it.

After some remarks from Messrs Shipley, Mangum, Leigh, Porter, Buchanan, Davis, and Benton, the question was taken on the first of Mr. Benton's resolutions, and it was decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays, unanimously; yeas 42.

On taking the question on the remaining resolutions, they were also unanimously adopted.

After the consideration of Executive business, the Senate adjourned.

Wilmington and Halifax Rail Road.

A writer in the Halifax Advocate gives the following information in relation to this contemplated road:

In the year 1833, a rail road from Wilmington to Raleigh was chartered with a capital stock of \$800,000. This was called the "Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road," and it was to run "from some point within the town of Wilmington, or in the immediate neighborhood of the said town, to the City of Raleigh, or the immediate neighborhood of the said City." The stock in this Road, not having been taken, and it being deemed by many highly advantageous to the welfare of the State to run a road from Wilmington to the Roanoke—the aforesaid charter was amended at the recent session of our Legislature, as to allow the road to run from Wilmington to some point "at or near the river Roanoke."

The new contemplated route of this road, from Wilmington to the termination of the Halifax and Weldon road; but notwithstanding this proposed change of route from Raleigh to Halifax, it is still called the "Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road," because thus it is styled in the original charter.

Subscription books are now opened for this route. In Wilmington \$250,000 are already subscribed, and more than \$20,000 along the route. In every instance, however, the subscription is accompanied with the express condition that the route is to be run from Wilmington to Halifax.

The distance is about one hundred and forty miles, over a very level country, covered with the finest and most durable materials for constructing the road. The course will be almost a North and South line, and passes thro' the counties of Halifax, Edgecombe, Pitt, Greene, Lenoir, Duplin and New Hanover, and will nearly touch many other counties lying adjacent to these.

The route being through a choice section of the eastern half of our State: Cotton, grain, staves, pork, turpentine, tar, and a thousand other productions which will spring into existence as soon as freightage shall become cheap. In this view, it is most emphatically the farmer's road. In another, it is the traveller's road; for it is intended to add to it a line of Steam-boats from Wilmington to Charleston, whose trip will be performed in about 42 hours. There is already a rail road from Charleston to Augusta; so, as soon as the road from Wilmington to Halifax shall be completed, there will be a steam-boat and rail road way from Augusta to Saratoga Springs. Such a prospect as this, founded as it is upon sensible and indisputable facts, ought to excite the general interest and awaken the universal attention of the farmer, merchant and capitalist throughout the entire Eastern section of our State.

The books are now open in Halifax, and many other places, for subscription, and it is earnestly hoped that no one will be backward, in lending his aid to this truly noble and patriotic work.

The Bribery Case.—Col. Krebs made his statement in the Senate of Pennsylvania, and shows that three different individuals, at different times, made offers to him, rising from \$5,000 to \$20,000. The Bank's progress has not been interrupted by this episode, but the stock in Philadelphia has sunk from 129 1/2 to 126, being a depression of 3 1/2 per cent, which upon the whole capital, is upwards of a million of dollars. Dr. Burden, the Senator from Southwark, Philadelphia, has been burnt in effigy, by an assemblage of thousands, for his part in favour of the Bank. To all the evidence of bribery in Krebs' case, the Bank party have no answer, but that it was a JOKE! Being caught in the fact, denial is impossible, confession infamous, and joking the only resource.

It is very difficult to find out a bribery case in the first instance, and harder to prove it afterwards. It is a species of crime to which witnesses are never invoked. In the New York Legislature, when the old Bank of the United States was bribing its way through, the bribery of the four was only discovered by the fraud of one of them upon his accomplices. He kept the share of one of the party under pretence of an old debt, and instead of \$5000 in bank bills, would only give him a receipt for \$5000 against an old account. This quarrel between the two led to the explosion of the whole affair, otherwise it might have been a secret to this day; so of Mr. Krebs; if he had taken the \$20,000, the JOKE would never have been heard of. Neither the jokers nor the jokee would now have been examined before the General Assembly of Pennsylvania.

Milton Tobacco Market.—Several small crops of tobacco have been brought to this market from the Hawfields in Orange County; a section of country where they have lately commenced the cultivation of the article. Of course they are deficient in the experience necessary to its proper management. It was, however, sold for \$750 and \$800 per hundred, prices highly satisfactory to the sellers. They have heretofore been in the habit of carrying their tobacco to Fayetteville, where they obtained comparatively very low prices. They express themselves as well pleased with the change.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship Rhone, Captain J. J. and the ship St. Andrew, Captain Tablinan, arrived at New York, we have papers to the effect of the 7th and Liverpool to the 8th, both included, by the latter vessels.

It gives us more than ordinary pleasure to inform our readers, and the country at large, that France has consented to pay the first instalment on the Indemnity Treaty without recurrence to the mediation, and that all our differences with our ancient ally and friend are now happily terminated, and nothing is left in any shape to affect our commercial intercourse, or mar those good feelings which should ever exist between two nations engaged by so many and valuable recollections.

Extract from Baron de Rothschild's Letter dated Paris, 7th January, addressed to Messrs. J. L. & S. Joseph & Co. N. York.

"We felt much obliged for your kind attention in sending us the message, and have great pleasure in announcing to you that that document, so admirable for the considerate, dignified and conciliating manner in which it presents the facts bearing on the point about which so much anxiety was felt on all sides, has produced here the most favorable sensation in every quarter, raised the sceptres of this Government, and determined them to inform yours, thro' the English Cabinet, that they are ready to fulfil the financial as well as the other clauses of the treaty without delay. We expect soon to receive the instalments due, and have no doubt that this happy result will be received by the American nation with as much joy as it has created generally here."

The President's Message had reached Paris, and was received with general satisfaction. Capt. Linn informs us that it was supposed the Indemnity Money would be paid, on the strength of the Message, without waiting for the result of the mediation. This opinion is rather countenanced than otherwise, by the clause in the Address of the Chamber of Peers, adopted by a vote of 99 to 8, which speaks of the Message as giving ground to hope for a speedy adjustment of the dispute.

M. Dupin has been re-elected President of the Chamber of Deputies. He received 164 votes, against 34 for M. Laffite, 34 for M. Sauzet, and 14 scattering.

On the 1st of January, the principal officers of the French government, and also the Ministers of foreign Courts, paid their address to the King, and were severally honoured with a brief reply.

Correspondence of the New York Star, Liverpool January 8, 1835.

The President's Message has settled the matter with France. The explanation there given is considered as fully equivalent to that which the wounded honor of France demanded, and I learn from London, this morning, that at an early period, the French ministry will recommend to the Chambers that the money be paid.

In Spain, copious descensions from the Carlists are adding strength to the Queen's cause. No less than 3500 soldiers deserted last week from Don Carlos "in one fell swoop."

It is said that Don Carlos has sent in proposals, offering to relinquish his claims to the Spanish crown, for pension of £40,000 (\$200,000), on which he would live in retirement, in America.

Talleyrand is said to be at his last gasp. The bulk of his property he left to Madlle de la Perigord, daughter of Madame la Duchesse Dino, Talleyrand's niece.

There is a decrease in our (English) annual revenue for 1835, to the tune of £500,000.

"A merchant ship has lately arrived in England from the coast of Chili, having on board for Government \$500,000 in silver, and ten tons of gold amounting in all to \$5,620,000."

FLORIDA WAR.

We make the following extracts from the last Charleston Courier:

Indian Destruction.—It is stated in the St. Augustine Herald of the 15th inst., that the whole of the country south of St. Augustine, has been laid waste during the last week, and not a building of any value left standing. There is not a single house now remaining between this city and Cape Florida, a distance of 250 miles. All have been burnt to the ground. On Thursday, it was reported, that General Hernandez's houses at St. Joseph's were on fire, and in the afternoon, this report was confirmed by two of General Hernandez's negroes, who state the houses to have been fired about 7 o'clock that morning, that every house except the corn house was burnt up at the time they were there. The Indians had posted sentinels at some distance from the houses while the main body were dancing around the fire. The plantation of Col. James Williams was also set fire to and destroyed at the same time. Mr. Dupont's plantation of Buen Retiro, is also destroyed. There now remains no doubt of the destruction of Suwallow. The amount of property destroyed is immense, at Suwallow alone, the buildings are said to have cost 50,000 dollars. The property destroyed during the past week on these plantations cannot be less than 200,000 dollars.

A letter in the Charleston Courier, from St. Augustine Feb. 5, says—"An unfortunate and fatal occurrence had taken place in relation to the volunteers at that place. A Lieut. Ward, a militiaman, and drawing a brace of pistols, threatened to shoot his commanding officer, Col. Parrish. Parrish raised a gun then in his hands, and instantly shot Ward dead in his tracks. The writer of the letter conveying this melancholy intelligence, Lieut. Daney, had learned nothing further of the particulars. The consequence, however, was, that the volunteers retired from the camp, and left Clinch alone with his 5 companies of regulars. He had at that date received no reinforcements.

Col. Parrish was immediately tried by a Court Martial, and acquitted.